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Respectfully yours
LEANDER EMERY,
Adjutant of Ephriam Weston Post 87, G. A. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C, April 25th, 1900.

MR. J. M. LAMB,
DEAR SIR:
I have examined the monument that you erected at my mother's grave. We are all well pleased with it in every respect. The color of material is superior to anything that I have seen. The inscription and design are as good as could be desired.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. MCNEILL.

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MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

In his speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination, at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Mr. Bryan devoted himself chiefly to what the platform of the party which nominated him declared to be "the paramount issue," Imperialism. He declared that he would at an early day and in a more formal manner accept the nomination which had been tendered him, when he would discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform.

We shall in a few days give the speech in full.

After being wearied, almost beyond endurance, of late, with the iteration and reiteration of the proposition that we have been listening to hundreds of "great" speeches, until we had almost lost understanding of the meaning of words, it is refreshing to read this, the greatest deliverance of the one truly great man of our day. How he soars above all his contemporaries in the quality of his thoughts, in the manner of giving expression to them, and in the lofty code by which both are controlled!

Here is a brief homily upon DUTY which occurs in the course of his discussion of the Philippine question, that is of value in these days when men are prone to listen to the promptings of LAWLESSNESS:

Let us consider briefly the reasons which have been given in support of an imperialistic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine Islands. But duty is not an argument; it is a conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is in any emergency we must apply well settled and generally accepted principles. It is our duty to avoid stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being, no matter where the human lives or to what race or class he belongs. Every one recognizes the obligation imposed upon individuals to observe both the human and moral law, but as some deny the application of those laws to nations, it may not be out of place to quote the opinion of others:

Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said:

"I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively"

Franklin, whose learning, wisdom, and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the Revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said:

"Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when singly; and the nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang."

Men may dare to do in crowds what they would not dare to do as individuals, but the moral character of the act is not determined by the number of those who join in it. Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolution of intervention, that the Cubans "are and of right ought to be free and independent"—language taken from the Declaration of Independence—it is equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent." The right of the Cubans to freedom was not based upon their proximity to the United States, nor upon the language which they spoke, nor yet upon the race or races to which they belonged. Congress by a practically unanimous vote declared that the principles enunciated at Philadelphia in 1776 were still alive and applicable to the Cubans.

And here is the magnificent peroration with which he closed his discourse, and which he is said to have delivered with transcendant power:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sirs, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me, or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this Republic into existence.

THE TRUE REPUBLIC.

I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the reponsibilies of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by Revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self evident proposition that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed! Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown! Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared! Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of a universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness! Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day!"

BRYAN, THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE.

Baltimore Sun.]

In one single sentence William J. Bryan makes so plain that no man can misunderstand the difference between a constitutional President and an encroaching, usurping Executive—in a word, between Bryan, the tribune of the people, and McKinley, the would-be dictator. "If elected," he declares, "I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose in regard to the future fate and disposition of the Philippines." There are no ifs or buts about this declaration. He does not say—and what is more, he does not mean—"If I do not change my mind"—"if the bosses and the trusts consent"—if Mark Hanna approves"—but, unreservedly and without unnecessary delay, "as soon as I am inaugurated I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session." If elected the people's President he pledges himself not to govern without the help and the concurrence of the people's Congress, according to the spirit and the plan of the Constitution.

This was also Mr. McKinley's idea once, and his promise to the American people, to be soon broken and forgotten, however, like his declration that "forcible annexation is criminal aggression" and that "plain duty" required the removal of all tariff restrictions between the United States and Porto Rico. This is what, on February 13, 1899, in his speech at Boston before the Home Market Club, President McKinley said: "I do not intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action, * * * The whole subject [the disposition to be made of our newly acquired possessions] is now with Congress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. * * * Until Congress shall direct otherwise, it will be the duty of the Executive to possess and hold the Philippines." This is what McKinley then said. What he did was something else. He made this declaration in Boston on February 13, 1899. Congress did not adjourn until March 4, but Mr. McKinley neither asked its advice nor suggested the necessity of any action on its part, although six weeks before he made his Boston speech he had, entirely upon his own volition and responsibility, without consulting Congress, by his famous order of December 21, directed his pro-consul, General Otis, to proclaim his (the President's) intention to take military possession of the Philippines—in other words, to begin the war of "benovolent assimilation" or extermination, which is still going on. He refused to call the new Congress together, which he might have done after the 4th of March if he really believed the whole subject was then with Congress and that that body was "the voice, the judgment and the conscience of the American people." For nine months he continued to wage war and to govern without the aid of Congress.

And when Congress, at the end of those nine months, met, in accordance with the Constitution, in December, 1899, without the least reference to that body, the President proceeded to mature and to carry into execution his own autocratic plans for the government of the Philippines by appointing a new commission, of which Judge Taft, of Ohio, was named as the head, with enlarged powers, executive, legislative and judicial. The Senate was not even asked to confirm the President's selection of his Lord High Commissioners, probably because it was understood that the whole business was outside and in defiance of the Constitution. The present Congress, in fact, has been reduced by President McKinley and the Republican party to the mere function of registering the orders that are transmitted from the White House. It is in no sense the people's Congress, but the Congress of Mark Hanna and the trusts. Witness the humiliating spectacle presented by the action of that body upon the Porto Rican question. When Congress met the President said in his message that "plain duty" required absolute free trade between the United States and Porto Rico—the same as has always existed between the several States and Territories of the Union—and the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means reported to the House a bill to give to the President's recommendation practical effect. When, a few weeks later, the trusts got hold of Mark Hanna, and, through Mark Hanna, of the President, the whole programme was changed. The President no longer saw his "plain duty," or saw it pointing in the opposite direction in favor of the imposition of new tariff burdens upon the unhappy people of Porto Rico. The same chairman of the Ways and Means Committee substituted a tariff bill for his free trade bill, and in obedience to the President the Republican House promptly executed a right-about-face. House and Senate, at the crack of the whip, tumbled to the racket. It was literally: "Whatever you say, Mr. President—you're the boss, and we are but your very humble and obedient servants."

All this Mr. Bryan promises to reverse should he be President, and no one can doubt that he will religiously and faithfully keep his word. In their whole mental and constitutional make-up, their moral fiber and their will power, there could not be two men more diametrically the opposite of each other than William J. Bryan and William McKinley. The latter richly deserves the keen thrust which Mr. Bryan gives to those who are fond of quoting Destiny as being responsible for their acts when he says: "Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it." Not without reason has President McKinley been frequently compared to a jelly-fish.

We have dwelt upon but one feature of Mr. Bryan's address, for the opportunity which it affords for contrasting his principles and methods with those of his opponent. The whole speech is full of such suggested contrasts. Let no one be deterred by its apparent length from reading it carefully. It could not have been shorter and have furnished such a complete and satisfactory discussion of the whole subject of imperialism, every aspect and phase of which it completely covers. No candid and thoughtful person can begin the perusal of this really great speech and stop short of reading it to the end, and it deserves to be read by every man, woman and child who is capable of understanding and appreciating clear, simple, vigorous English. It does more than sustain Mr. Bryan's previous reputation as an orator. It abundantly justifies the contention of his friends that during the past four years he has matured and broadened in his views and his intellectual grasp. While characterized by his usual facility and felicity of expression, it is notably free from any straining after mere rhetorical effect, but, on the contrary, is full of solid meat—meat for grown men as well as babes. From its simple and modest exordium to its splendid peroration it is throughout argumentative and unanswerable. The Democrats will have no better literature to circulate than this initial speech in the campaign of their eloquent leader.

NORTH CAROLINA AT BUFFALO.

The Pan-American Exposition and the Opportunities it Offers to This State.

We are requested to publish the following:

The Hon. W. F. Porter, of Hay Meadow, and the Hon. Lawrence Holt, of Burington, are the two vice-presidents appointed by Governor Russell to look after the interests of North Carolina at the Pan-American Exposition. Mr. Holt has been absent in Europe for some time and therefore unable to take up the work. Mr. Porter, however, has taken matters in hand and has been spending some time in Buffalo, getting in touch with the great enterprise which shall next year astonish the world in its giant proportions and surpassing magnificence. It is Mr. Porter's intention to return soon to the State, and, with his closer knowledge of the splendid enterprise, urge upon our people the importance of an adequate representation by North Carolina at Buffalo next year. He thinks that this is an opportunity of such value to all the State interests that it would be exceedingly short-sighted not to have a creditable exhibit. He will undertake to find out what the people of the State think about it when they better understand the greatness of the Exposition. He will address a letter soon to the people of the State, setting forth his reasons for urging a first-class representation by North Carolina. With her vast untouched stores of mineral and forest wealth, and her unclaimed opportunities for business investments of all kinds, North Carolina has much to offer to the home-seeker and investor. The Pan American Exposition will cost many millions of dollars before the gates are opened, the National Government alone expending half a million on its buildings and exhibits. Within a night's ride of Buffalo more than forty millions of people reside. Chicago had only half as many within the same distance in 1893. As an extra attraction Buffalo offers the greatest natural wonder of the world—Niagara Falls—within half an hour's ride of the Exposition, where is also established the largest power plant in the world. Vice-President Porter hopes for the hearty co-operation of press and public in his work.

[We have not the pleasure of acquaintance with the Hon. W. F. Porter, of Hay Meadow, but Mr. Holt's name is sufficient guarantee for us all of the merits of the undertaking.—OBSERVER]

Rejoice With Us.

One of our Cumberland boys, who has gone out into the world and made a success, writes as follows:

Columbus, Ga., August 3, 1900.
Mr. K. J. Hale, Editor,
Fayetteville, N. C.:

Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith you will find postoffice order for $3, covering subscription on the daily issue of the Fayetteville OBSERVER to October 1st, also one years' subscription to the weekly issue. The little daily paper is almost like a messenger from home each morning, and so thoroughly enjoyed that I am anxious for the weekly also.

There is general rejoicing in Columbus over election news being received from North Carolina, and a desire is expressed by great numbers here that Georgia will follow "suit" and keep the good work going on.

Yours truly,
FRANK MCPHERSON.

During the Summer season cramps come upon us unexpectedly; you should be prepared for an emergency of this kind, as otherwise you will suffer agony for hours. Keep a bottle of PAIN-KILLER handy and go by the directions on the wrapper, it will surprise you how quickly relief will come. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspeptics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles. King Bros.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cools the feet and makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunion, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating feet. Allen's Foot-Ease relieves all pain and gives rest and comfort. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures while you walk. Try it *to-day*. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line," opened its new line to Florida on June 3rd with through sleeping cars between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Columbia, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.; also through sleeping cars from New York, etc., to Atlanta, Ga., where connections are made in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest. The Old Dominion S. S. Co's. steamships from New York, and the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co's. Steamships from Boston and Providence make connection with these trains at Norfolk, Va. The Seaboard Air Line Railway is the short line to the principal cities of the South and to all points in Florida and the West Indies. It is also the direct line to Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, New Orleans and all points South and Southwest. It enters the Capitals of the six States which it traverses, not including the National Capital, through which many of its trains are operated.

Two trains conveying passengers via this route will leave New York daily at 1 P. M., and 12:15 o'clock midnight from Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.

For full particulars in regard to sleeping car arrangements and dining car service please refer to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, W. C. Shoemaker, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 371 and 1206 Broadway, New York, Chas. L. Longdorf, New England Passenger Agent, 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass., W. M. McConnell, General Agent, 1434 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., or to L. S. Allen, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va. tf

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty, many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. King Bros.

Bryan is Stronger.

"There can be no question but that Mr. Bryan is stronger before the people today than he was in 1896, and as that is a fact he will, in my judgment, be elected President in November." This remark was made by Representative Cooper, of Texas, to a Washington reporter.

"On my way here from Texas," he continued, "I met and conversed with a large number of drummers. With hardly an exception they said that this time they would work and vote for Bryan. They told me that at least 90 per cent. of the drummers of the country, those who did such effective work for McKinley in 1896, will this year vote for Bryan. The drummers understand that unless something is done the trusts of the country will gradually but surely rob them of their livelihood."

"As to the German vote," added Mr. Cooper, "speaking for my section of the country, you can say the Germans are decidedly opposed to the imperialistic tendency and policy of the administration and they tell me that they will support Bryan this time. They know he is honest and that he stands for the constitution and the flag, as opposed to imperialism and a large standing army. The Germans in the South on these two questions are united, and I take it the Germans of the northwest believe the same way. That being true, Mr. Bryan will receive a majority of the German vote of the country. I think it is agreed by everybody that there is really but one issue before the country today and that is the issue of imperialism and militarism. You will find in November that the people are not yet ready to abandon the constitution and the republic for an empire."

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, Aug. 6, 1900.

In the election of last week our historic township re-won its proper place in the chronicles of nations and covered itself with some of its former glory. Our valiant voters have again placed a majority of one hundred on the county's roster and we think it not inappropriate in this connection to tell the story of how Seventy-First got its name.

Everybody has heard of the custom, prevalent in ante-bellum days, of the assembling of all the men, young and old, for the purpose of being drilled in musketry. These assemblies were called "musters", and, judging by some traditional stories, we presume that muster days were the red letters of each community, when the men came from far and near to gossip(!)—save the mark—to eat ginger snaps and venison, which were always on sale at the rendezvous, to drink cider enough "to cheer but not inebriate" and to drill, of course. Oh! they used to be jolly days to the partieipants but

"Times ain't now as they used to was been,
Folks don't do now as they used to did then."

But at one of these musters, in these parts, there were seventy one young men mustered, at one time, who were six feet tall and over. It was a very remarkable circumstance and was recognized and commemorated as such by naming the section from which these giants were gathered, Seventy First. May she live long and prosper and may her shadow never grow less! She has kept pace with the best in the past and we heartily applaud and congratulate the strong men and true who on last Thursday raised her to the full height of her goodly stature and sent out a majority of one hundred for White Supremacy.

It may sound like a belated campaign echo, but we wish to say that we think a great part of the result above mentioned was due to the speeches made here by Messrs. Busbee and Lacy, at the picnic at Mr. Currie's mill. Mr. Busbee's honest, masterly exposition of the Amendment and Mr. Lacy's eloquent appeal to State pride and apt anecdotes were simply irresistible. Our people were especially glad to hear both of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. D. T. Oates. Perhaps Mr. Busbee and Mr. Oates will pardon the writer for saying that Mr. Lacy's hand was shaken very warmly by the Scotch people here, because his "calling and election" were sure and there were no "disabilities" to prevent him from taking a high seat among the people who had known his brother, Dr. W. S. Lacy, who used to be a member of Fayetteville Presbytery. We are delighted that he is Treasurer of the State, as we are satisfied that no more worthy hands could guard this important position.

As the speakers were driving away from the mill, on the occasion of that same picnic, your correspondent and another lady started a cheer, at the top of their voices; the gentlemen were so busy eating watermelons that they did not understand it, and thought we had seen a snake. We suppose the quality, quantity and authors of the cheer caused the mistaken impression.

Mr. J. A. McArthur, Jr., and Misses Marion and Jennie McArthur will attend the Institute at Red Springs this week.

Messrs. Isaac London, of Pittsboro, and Alex. Elliott, of Linden, are visitors at Glendale.

We note, with very great regret, the continued illness of Miss Lizzie McPherson. SCOTCH LASSIE.

Choate Appointed Arbitrator.

By cable to the Observer.

London, August 8th.—Ambassador Choate has been appointed arbitrator between the British and Chinese governments in the case of the sinking of the British despatch boat Kowshing, during the China Japanese war.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
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Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

A Summary of the Election Returns.

Of the ninety-seven counties in the State, only twenty-five have given majorities against the amendment. In the First Congressional district every county gave a majority for the amendment except the small county of Camden, and it gave less than twenty-five against. Every county in the Second district gave majorities for the amendment. Sampson is the only county in the Third district which went against the amendment. Chatham, in which the Democratic Legislative ticket was elected, is the only county in the Fourth district which went against the amendment. In the Fifth district only two counties voted against the amendment, and one of these, Orange, gave a majority of only sixty against it. In the Sixth district every county except Brunswick gave a majority for the amendment. Every county in the Seventh district, except Davie and Yadkin, which gave about their usual republican majorities, gave majorities for the amendment. In the Eighth district the fusionists carried seven out of twelve counties, and carried the district by a majority of less than 1,000. In the Ninth district we carried four counties, with yet one to hear from.

The New Organ for Presbyterian Church

Mr. Adam Stein, of Philadelphia, who has the contract to build the new pipe organ for the Presbyterian church, arrived here last week for the purpose of making plans for the location of the organ in the church, bringing the measurements of the proposed instrument with him.

Wednesday Mr. Stein and the organ committee met at the church, and the plans were drawn up. The organ will be placed in an alcove behind the pulpit on a platform about 24 inches above the present rostrum. This alcove, which will have to be made an extension from the rear of the church, will be twenty feet high, twenty feet wide and twelve feet deep.

Mr. Stein promises to have the organ in place between the first and middle of October.

THE INSTITUTE.

A Number of Fayetteville People Present

Red Springs, Aug 8, 1900.

Rev. W. D. Morton, D. D., of Rocky Mount, N. C., began evangelistic services last Sunday and they will continue till next Sunday, preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. He is preaching with wonderful power and effect, and the attendance continues to increase.

The Institute began Monday night and closes Friday night. The principal lectures are by Rev. R. C. Reed, D. D, of Columbia Theological Seminary, and Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., both very noted and able speakers, and all who can well do so should be sure to hear them.

Elders' and Deacon's conference daily from 9 to 10 a. m. Prayer and praise services at 10:30 a. m., and 8 p. m. Lectures at 3 p. m. Sacred Songs No 2 is used by the choir. Nine instruments in the Institute orchestra, two pianos, four band pieces, three violins. Miss Mary McKinnon, of the Searcy Female Institute, Ark., and Henton James and Peter McLean, of Laurinburg, are the violinists, and H. E. Sheetz, of Fayetteville, and three men from Raleigh assist with band instruments. Rev. J. L. Yandle is choir leader.

Scotch Lassie is expected this evening, and will probably send your excellent paper some interesting notes.

We are glad to see several from Fayetteville. Among them Prof J. A. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sheetz, Miss Brown, Miss Fan Williams, Mrs. Stancil, Miss Kate McPherson and others.

Plenty of room at Hotel Townsend and elsewhere. Don't miss this grand opportunity. By coming on the freight one can stay here nearly all day, leave here at 4:45 p. m. Mail arrives at 9:40 a. m,. 5:40 p. m. Come—good meeting, fine water, nice social gathering, etc.

The Queen on China's Crime.

By cable to the Observer.

London, August 8th.—The Queen's speech with which Parliament was prorogued says that the utmost efforts will be made by herself and allies to visit with worthy punishment the authors of this unexampled crime in China.

THE FIRST BABY.

Its Coming is Looked Forward to With Both Joy and Fear and its Safe Arrival is Hailed With Pride and Delight by All.

The arrival of the first baby in the household is the happiest and most important event of married life. The young wife who is to become a mother delights to think of the happiness in store for her when the little one shall nestle upon her breast and latterly she shall hear it lisp the sweet and holy name, "mother." But her happy anticipation quickly vanishes when she realizes the terrible pain and suffering through which she must pass while bringing the little one into the world. An indescribable fear of the danger attendant upon the ordeal soon dissipates her joyfulness.

Thousands of women have learned by experience that there is absolutely no necessity for the sufferings which attend child-birth; they know that by the use of "Mother's Friend"—a scientific liniment—for a few weeks before the trying hour, expectant mothers can so prepare themselves for the final hour that the pain and suffering of the dreaded event are entirely obviated and it is safely passed through with comparatively little discomfort.

All women are interested, and especially expectant mothers who for the first time have to undergo this trial, in such a remedy; for they know the pain and suffering, to say nothing of the danger, which is in store for them. "Mother's Friend" is woman's greatest blessing, for it takes her safely through the severest ordeal of her life. Every woman should be glad to read the little book "Before Baby is Born," which contains information of great value to all. It will be sent free to any one who sends their address to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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The strongest, purest, most efficient and wholesome of leavening agents. Not lowest in price, yet the most economical; indispensable to all who appreciate the best and most healthful food.

Our country is enjoying prosperity almost unsurpassed in its history.

For every one there is money enough to buy that to eat which is pure, sound, good, wholesome.

Why should we use cheap, impure, unhealthful articles of food? There is no economy in them; they endanger the health, they may cost life. There are reported almost daily cases of sickness caused by eating cake, puddings or biscuit made with the cheap, alum baking powders.

In all articles for food buy and use only the best. The good health of the family is of first consideration.

Alum is used in many baking powders because it makes them cheap. It costs less than two cents a pound. Alum is a corrosive poison. Think of feeding it to children! Yet the manufacturers of well-known alum powders are actually denying that their goods contain it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

News of Interest.

The British steamship Palstro has gone ashore on Diamond Shoals. Her rescue is doubtful.

The Italians of Richmond, Va., hold impressive ceremonies commemorative of the death of the king of Italy.

The Japanese general at Tien Tsin notifies his government by August 15th there will be 50,000 soldiers on the march to Pekin.

Mr. Bryan stops over in Chicago where he will remain for several days in conference with the democratic campaign leaders.

The defense will probably close its case in the Powers-Goebel murder case to-day. The prosecution will take not more than one day for rebuttal testimony.

Beyond the official news given out yesterday afternoon this morning's London papers contain no direct information of importance from China. The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Walderse as commander-in-chief of the international forces meets with general approval.

Hon. W. T. Crawford was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District yesterday by acclamation. Crawford received the certificate of election in 1898 but was unseated after a contest by Richmond Pearson, Republican. It is probable Pearson will be re-nominated by the Republicans at a convention to be held at Waynesville next.

President McKinley has appointed Daniel A. Thompkins, of North Carolina, a member of the Industrial Commission to succeed Ellyson A. Smith, resigned. Mr. Tompkins is one of the principal owners of the Charlotte Observer, which resently came out in the open against the Democratic party.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, druggists.

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Bottle Free to Sufferers.

Does your skin Itch and Burn? Distressing Eruptions on the Skin so you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do scabs and Scales form on the Skin, Hair or Scalp? Have you Eczema? Skin Sore and Cracked? Rash form on the Skin? Prickling Pain in the Skin? Boils? Pimples? Bone Pains? Swollen Joints? Falling Hair? All Run Down? Skin Pale? Old Sores? Eating Sores? Ulcers? All these are symptoms of Eczema and Impurities and Poisons in the Blood. To cure to stay cured take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. will cause the sores to heal, itching of eczema to stop forever, the skin to become clear and the breath sweet. B. B. B. is just the remedy you have been looking for. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Our readers are advised to try B. B. B. For sale by druggists at $1 per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) $5. Complete directions with each bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given away. Write for it. Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and Free personal medical advice given.

The American Monarch.

Norfolk (Virginia) Pilot.

The significant feature of the [Chinese] situation is the evident purpose of Mr. McKinley to use, without any say so of Congress, the army of the United States to police Mongolia. Here is the declaration of Mr. Hanna, who may or may not be a member of the syndicate seeking concessions in China, as to the President's authority as he sees it:

"The President has full power to meet all conditions as they may arise. He has a full treasury, and is empowered to call on the troops he may require to meet such emergencies as may arise. There seems now to be no reason why Congress should be called together. Subsequent developments, however, may make such action necessary."

The troops being dispatched to China carry a complete outfit of winter clothing, showing that the period of service is not expected to be brief.

Under Mr. Hanna's bold claim of absolute power for the President, Mr. McKinley is to go ahead with his programme of figuring as a Power in China, unhampered by any restrictions of Congress or of international law, until the country is inextricably entangled in foreign alliances that will be at once the occasion and excuse of militarism, and further stretches of Executive authority.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Northeast Corner Market Square,
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April 29, 1899.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 16, 1900

E. J HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J HALE, Jr., General Business Mang'r

Established in 1895 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

For President:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice President:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

THE BRYAN TIDE STILL GAINING.

Every day new converts are reported from McKinleyism to the support of Mr. Bryan. Since our last week's issue, a list as long as the one then published, of prominent men who supported McKinley but now declare their adhesion to Bryan, has been given to the public. These converts represent every part of our vast country, and the belief is now gaining strength that Bryan is going to sweep the field.

We said this movement represents every part of the country. That is not quite true. In North Carolina, alas, the movement is the other way. The McKinley "Democrats" with whom we fused in 1898, have proven false to their implied promises, and the mass of discordant elements which has been fighting under the Democratic banner seems rent in twain. The Bryanite element has kept absolute faith with its allies for two years past, though having often to hold its nose at the offensive results of the unnatural union.

Let us hope that a way out of the present lamentable condition may be devised, so that North Carolina may add its quota to the tide of Bryanism which elsewhere is still gaining.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN CHINA

A few days ago it looked as if the world were about to be involved in war through the Chinese difficulty. To-day it looks as if peace were at hand. On Sunday the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, rode up to the State Department at Washiagton and delivered to Acting Secretary Adee an "imperial edict" from his government, the translation of which is as follows:

"In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of foreign nations and also a want of proper management on the part of some of the local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and causes a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world. We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our Envoy Plenipotentiary with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the governments of the several powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations pending negotiations, which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this."

It will be remembered that the demands of the United States were substantially to this effect:

"1. That the Chinese Government give assurance that the foreign Ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

"2. That the Ministers be placed in free communication with their governments, firing upon the legations cease, and all dangers to their lives and liberty be removed.

"3. That the Imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that the legationers may be liberated, foreigners protected and order restored."

A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun suggests that the capture of Peitsang had promptly brought the Chinese to their senses and produced the edict permitting the imprisoned Ministers to have cipher communications with the governments; and that the fall of Yangtsun a day later had brought forth the edict which we have quoted above, conferring upon the old diplomat, Li Hung Chang, the same kind of authority with which he was invested when he negotiated the treaty of peace with Japan, at Shimoneski, five years ago. The dispatch, by the way, suggests that the famous old fellow will probably be stripped of some of his symbolic ornaments, as he was after Shimoneski—to be restored after time has assuaged the imperial anger, which, by an oriental fiction, the Envoy is expected to arouse by yielding "too much" to the foreigners.

It is given out at Washington that the Chinese have come to terms in order to prevent the occupation by the allies of the sacred city of Pekin, and that it is expected that the allies may thus be halted "at the East Gate," where the Ministers and their families and the other foreigners will be delivered up to them. Afterwards, of course, would come negotiations for a permanent peace, for "satisfaction for past outrages, for guarantees for the future security of foreigners throughout China, and for the punishment of guilty officials."

It looks as if peace were in sight and, with it, the postponement, at least, of the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. When that is accomplished, it is to be hoped that the missionaries, if they are allowed there again by the treaty, may conduct themselves with more discretion.

Veterans, Attention!

Camp 852, U. C. V., will meet at 11 o'clock in the Market House Hall Saturday, the 18th instant.

By order of
J. B. SMITH, Commander.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.

CAMPAIGN'S KEYNOTE

Sounded by the Democratic Leader in His Speech at Indianapolis.

PARAMOUNT ISSUE IS IMPERIALISM

Policy in the Philippines Exhaustively Discussed by Bryan.

PEOPLE GOVERNED MUST CONSENT

Or the Government Is Not on Lines Authorized by the Principles of the American Republic—Appeal to the Fathers.

Following is the speech delivered by Mr. Bryan at Indianapolis to the committee which notified him of his nominatoin for the presidency by the Democratic convention at Kansas City:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee

I shall, at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights. In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar, but that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first, money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master, money the servant, but upon all important questions today Republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant.

The maxim of Jefferson, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," are being disregarded, and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government. The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

No one has a right to expect from society more than a fair compensation for the service which he renders to society. If he secures more it is at the expense of some one else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legislation or in the absence of necessary legislation, trespass upon the rights of another the Democratic party says, "Thou shalt not."

Against us are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially powerful, number who really profit by Republican policies, but with them are associated a large number who, because of their attachment to their party name, are giving their support to doctrines antagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetallism, now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good; Republicans who were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the nation's paper money; Republicans who used to boast that the Republican party was paying off the national debt, are now looking for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly abhorred a trust, now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while in their minds the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who in times past congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; Republicans who three years ago who condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal, are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation.

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Republicans Charged with Not Meeting the Great Issue Squarely.

For a time Republican leaders were inclined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the administration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincoln and Clay asserted and exercised the right to criticise a president during the progress of the Mexican war. Instead of meeting the issue boldly, and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question, the Republican convention adopted a platform, the larger part of which was devoted to boasting and self-congraulation. * * * But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and senate, entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba, the country, without regard to party, applauded. Although the Democrats recognized that the administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in th every nature of the case, must soon end in a complete victory, they vied with the Republicans in the support which they gave to the president. When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy opposition at once manifested itself. When the president finally laid before the senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba but provided for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for war expenditures, and then give to the Philippines the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty. In view of the criticism which my action aroused in some quarters I take this occasion to restate the reasons given at that time. I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation. Lincoln embodied an argument in the question when he asked: "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled. If the treaty had been rejected the opponents of imperialism would have been held responsible for any international complications which might have arisen before the ratification of another treaty.

But whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing the colonial policy there never was any difference as to the great importance of the question, and there is no difference now as to the course to be pursued. The title of Spain being extinguished we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month before hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was promised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution and believe that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities.

* * * * * * * *

MUST EXPECT FILIPINO REVOLT.

Our Whole History Encouragement for Their Resistance.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies the Republican party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Filipinos but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still achoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson, * * * Washington, * * * Lincoln, * * *

Some one has said that a truth once spoken can never be recalled. * * * But if it were possible to obliterate every word written or spoken in defense of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence a war of conquest would still leave its legacy of perpetual hatred, for it was God himself who placed in every human heart the love of liberty. He never made a race of people so low in the scale of civilization or intelligence that it would welcome a foreign master. Lincoln said that the safety of this nation was not in its fleets, its armies or its forts, but in the spirit which prizes liberty the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere; and he warned his countrymen that they could not destroy this spirit without planting the seeds of despotism at their own doors.

Those who would have this nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also calculate its effect upon our own nation. We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle here. Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore, this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. * * * But now when a war is in progress in South Africa which must result in the extension of the monarchial idea or in the triumph of a republic, the advocate of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers.

EXPANSION IS NOT IMPERIALISM.

Jefferson Quoted to show That Conquest Is Un-American.

Our opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that w should have nothing to do with conquest." And again he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government." The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power, differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The Democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of the republic and incorporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas, and other tracts which have been secured from time to time, enlarged the republic, and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to sieze upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country and to force upon the people a government for which there is no warrant in our constitution or our laws.

If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standin army as its natural and necessary complement. * * * That a large permanent increase in our regular army is intended by the Republican leaders is not a mere matter of conjecture, but a matter of fact. * * * In 1800 the army contained about 25,000 men. Within two years the president asked for four times that many, and a Republican house of representatives complied with the request after the Spanish treaty had been signed and no country was at war with the United States.

A large standing army is not only a pecuniary burden to the people and, if accompanied by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever a menace to a Republican form of government. The army is the personification of force, and militarism will inevitably change the ideals of the people and turn the thoughts of our young men from the arts of peace to the science of war. The government which relies for its defense upon its citizens, is more likely to be just than one which has at call a large body of professional soldiers. A small standing army and a well equipped and well disciplined state militia are sufficient in ordinary times, and in an emergency the nation should in the future as in the past place its dependence upon the volunteers who come from all occupations at their country's call and return to productive labor when their services are no longer required—men who fight when the country needs fighters and work when the country needs workers.

FUTURE STATUS OF THE FILIPINO.

What Are We to Do with Him Now That We Have Him?

The Republican platform assumes that the Philippine islands will be retained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the Republican leaders a discussion of the future status of the Filipino. Is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are we to bring into the body politic eight or ten million Asiatics, so different from us in race and history that amalgamation is impossible? Are they to share with us in making the laws and shaping the destiny of this nation? No Republican of prominence has been bold enough to advocate such a proposition. The McEnery resolution, adopted by the senate immediately after the ratification of the treaty, expressly negatives this idea. The Democratic platform describes the situation when it says that the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization. Who will dispute it? And what is the alternative? If the Filipino is not to be a citizen, shall we make him a subject? On that question the Democratic platform speaks with emphasis. It declares that the Filipino cannot be a subject without endangering our form of government. A republic can have no subjects. * *

The Republican platform says that "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them (the Filipinos) by law." This is a strange doctrine for a government which owes its very existence to the men who offered their lives as a protest against government without consent and taxation without representation. In what respect does the position of the Republican party differ from the position taken by the English government in 1776? Did not the English government promise a good government to the colonists? * * * Did not the English government promise that the colonists should have the largest measure of self-government consistant with their welfare and English duties? * * * The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III. and by every ruler who distrusts the capacity of the people for self-government or denies them a voice in thir own affairs.

The Republican platform promises that some measure of self-government is to be given to the Filipinos by law; but, even this pledge is not fulfilled. * * * Why does the Republican party hesitate to legislate upon the Philippine question? Because a law would disclose the radical departure from history and precedent contemplated by those who control the Republican party. The storm of protest which greeted the Porto Rican bill was an indication of what may be expected when the American people are brought face to face with legislation upon this subject:

If the Porto Ricans, who welcome annexation, are to be denied the guarantee of our constitution, what is to be the lot of the Filipinos, who resisted our authority? If secret influences could compel a disregard of our plain duty toward friendly people, living near our shores, what treatment will those same influences provide for unfriendly people 7,000 miles away? If, in this country where the people have the right to vote, Republican leaders dare not take the side of the people against the great monopolies which have grown up within the last few years, how can they be trusted to protect the Filipinos from the corporations which are waiting to exploit the islands?

Is the sunlight of full citizenship to be enjoyed by the people of the United States, and the twilight of semi-citizenship endured by the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual vassalage covers the Philippines?

The Porto Rico tariff law asserts the doctrine that the operation of the constitution is confined to the forty-five states. The Democratic party disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law. There is no place in our system of government for the deposit of arbitrary and irresponsible power. * * * The territorial form of government is temporary and preparatory, and the citizen's security a citizen of a territory has is found in the fact that he enjoys the same constitutional guarantees, and is subject to the same general laws as a citizen of a state.

Throw away this security and his rights will be violated and his interests sacrificed at the demand of those who have political influence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied.

OUR TITLE TO THE ISLANDS.

Were the People Thrown in with the Oriental Real Estate?

What is our title to the Philippine islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans say that inanimate earth has value, and when that earth is molded by the Divine Hand and stamped with the likeness of the Creator it becomes a fixture and passes with the soil? If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed it is impossible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of government. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to buy Spain's title we are not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title she could transfer no greater title than she had, and her title was based on force alone. We cannot defend such a title, but as Spain gave us a quit claim deed we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any American official gave the Filipinos formal assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their own independence, and I submit that history furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.

Let us consider briefly, the reasons which have been given in support of an imperialistic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine islands. But duty is not an argument; it is a conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is in any emergency we must apply well settled and generally accepted principles. It is our duty to avoid stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. Every one recognizes the obligation imposed upon individuals to observe both the human and moral law; but as some deny the application of those laws to nations it may not be out of place to quote the opinion of others. Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said: "I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively." Franklin, whose learning, wisdom and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said: "Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. * * *"

Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolutions of intervention, that the Cubans "are and of right ought to be free and independent" (language taken from the Declaration of Independence), it is equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent." * * * Who will draw a line between the natural rights of the Cubans and the Filipinos? Who will say that the former has a right to liberty and that the latter has no rights which we are bound to respect? And if the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent" what right have we to force our government upon them without their consent?

* * * * * * *

THE ARGUMENT OF OBLIGATION.

Also the Contention That Filipinos Cannot Govern Themselves.

If it is said that we have assumed before the world obligations which make it necessary for us to permanently maintain a government in the Philippine islands, I reply, first, that the highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation, or to all nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of doctrines against which our whole national life has been a protest. And, second, that our obligations to the Filipinos who inhabit the islands are greater than any obligation which we can owe to foreigners who have a temporary residence in the Philippines or desire to trade there.

It is argued by some that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government and that therefore we owe it to the world to take control of them. Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the navy department, declared the Filipinos more capable of self-government than the Cubans, and said that he based his opinion upon a knowledge of both races. But I will not rest the case upon the relative advancement of the Filipinos. Henry Clay, in defending the rights of the people of South America to self-government, said: "It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself." * * * I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence Himself to suppose that He has created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled on by kings. Self-government is the natural government of men."

Clay was right. * * * Once admit that some people are capable of self-government and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot.

Republicans ask: "Shall we haul down the flag that floats over our dead in the Philippines?" The same question might have been asked when the American flag floated over Chapultepec and waved over the dead who fell there; but the tourist who visits the City of Mexico finds there a national cemetery owned by the United States and cared for by an American citizen. Our flag still floats over our dead, but when the treaty with Mexico was signed American authority withdrew to the Rio Grande. * * * "Can we not govern colonies?" we are asked. The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do. This nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it must accept responsibility for what it does. If the constitution stands in the way, the people can amend the constitution. To repeat, the nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it cannot avoid the natural and legitimate results of its own conduct. * * *

It is of age, and it can do what it pleases; it can spurn the traditions of the past; it can repudiate the principles upon which the nation rests; it can employ force instead of reason; it can substitute might of right; it can conquer weaker people; it can exploit their lands, appropriate their property and kill their people; but it cannot repeal the moral law or escape the punishment decreed for the violation of human rights.

"Would we tread in the paths of tyranny,
Nor reckon the tyrant's cost?
Who taketh another's liberty
His freedom is also lost.
Would we win as the strong have ever won
Make ready to pay the debt,
For the God who reigned over Babylon
Is the God who is reigning yet."

Some argue that American rule in the Philippine islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy, we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us, and the most ignorant ones have made the least resistance to our domination. If we are to govern them without their consent and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay, we dare not educate them, lest they learn to read the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States and mock us for our inconsistency.

FOUR REPUBLICAN CONTENTIONS.

Comment on the Principal Arguments of the Party in Power.

The principal arguments, however, advanced by those who enter upon a defense of imperialism are:

First: That we must improve the present opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics.

Second: That our commercial interests in the Philippine islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands permanently.

Third: That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy.

Fourth: That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the nation has taken.

The first argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the nation's pocket-book. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the partisan.

It is a sufficient answer to the first argument to say that for more than a century this nation has been a world power. For ten decades it has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our Declaration of Independence was promulgated others have been promulgated; because the patriots of 1776 fought for liberty others have fought for it; because our constitution was adopted other constitutons have been adopted. The growth of the principle of self-government, planted on American soil, has been the over-shadowing political fact of the nineteenth century. * * *

The permanent chairman of the last Republican national convention presented the pecuniary argument in all its baldness, when he said: "We make no hypocritical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of these people as a sacred trust we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and constitution we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and open new markets." This is the commercial argument. It is based upon the theory that war can be rightly waged for pecuniary advantage, and that it is profitable to purchase trade by force and violence. Franklin denied both of these propositions. * * *

I place the philosophy of Franklin against the sordid doctrine of those who would put a price upon the life of an American soldier and justify a war of conquest upon the ground that it will pay. The Democratic party is in favor of the expansion of trade. It would extend our trade by every legitimate and peaceful means; but it is not willing to make merchandise of human blood.

But a war of conquest is as unwise as it is unrighteous. A harbor and coaling station in the Philippines would answer every trade and military necessity and such a concession could have been secured at any time without difficulty.

It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade today with every part of the world, and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire. * * * When trade is secured by force, the cost of securing it and retaining it must be taken out of the profits, and the profits are never large enough to cover the expense. Such a system would never be defended, but for the fact that the expense is borne by all the people, while the profits are enjoyed by the few.

Imperialism would be profitable to the army contractors; it would be profitable to the ship-owners, who would carry live soldiers to the Philippines and bring dead soldiers back; it would be profitable to those who would seize upon the franchises, and it would be profitable to the officials whose salaries would be fixed here and paid over there; but to the farmer, to the laboring man, and to the vast majority of those engaged in other occupations, it would bring expenditure without return and risk without reward.

Farmers and laboring men have, as a rule, small incomes and under systems which place the tax upon consumption pay more than their fair share of the expenses of government. Thus the very people who receive least benefit from imperialism will be injured most by the military burdens which accompany it. * * * It is not strange, therefore, that the labor organizations have been quick to note the approach of these dangers and prompt to protect against both militarism and imperialism.

The pecuniary argument, though more effective with certain classes, is not likely to be used so often or presented with so much emphasis as the religious argument. If what has been termed the "gunpowder gospel" were urged against the Filipinos only it would be a sufficient answer to say that a majority of the Filipinos are now members of one branch of the Christian church, but the principle involved is one of much wider application and challenges serious consideration.

We cannot approve of this doctrine in one place unless we are willing to apply it everywhere. If there is poison in the blood of the hand it will ultimately reach the heart. It is equally true that forcible Christianity, if planted under the American flag in the far-away Orient, will sooner or later be transplanted upon American soil. * * * Let it be known that our missionaries are seeking souls instead of sovereignty; let it be known that instead of being the advance guard of conquering armies, they are going forth to help and to uplift, * * * and the welcome given to our missionaries will be more cordial than the welcome extended to the missionaries of any other nation.

The argument, made by some, that it was unfortunate for the nation that it had anything to do wih he Philippine islands, but that the naval victory at Manila made the permanent acquisition of those islands necessary, is also unsound. We won a naval victory at Santiago, but that did not compel us to hold Cuba. The shedding of American blood in the Philippine islands does not make it imperative that we should retain possession forever.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. * * *

DESTINY THE FINAL JUSTIFICATION

Offered by the Republicans for the Situation in the Philippines.

When our opponents are unable to defend their position by argument they fall back upon the assertion that it is destiny, and insist that we must submit to it, no matter how much it violates moral precepts and our principles of government. This is a complacent philosophy. It obliterates the distinction between right and wrong and makes individuals and nations the helpless victims of circumstances. Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some pausible excuse for supporting it. Washington said that the destiny of the Republican form of government was deeply, if not finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people. How different Washington's definition of destiny from the Republican definition! The Republicans say that this nation is in the hands of destiny; Washington believed that not only the destiny of our own nation but the destiny of the Republican form of government throughout the world was entrusted to American hands. Washington was right. The destiny of this republic is in the hands of its own people, upon the success of the experiment here rests the hope of humanity. No exterior force can disturb this republic, and no foreign influence should be permitted to change its course. What the future has in store for this nation no one has authority to declare, but each individual has his own idea of the nation's mission and he owes it to his country as well as to himself to contribute as best he may to the fulfillment of that mission.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sirs, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realising the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this republic into existence.

I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaimng to the world the self-evident proposition—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor, and in which the law restrains every hand unlifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in affluence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

Smart Sayings from the Durham Sun.

The energetic advertiser is the man who is attracting attention these sultry days. The people study his announcements.

A Democratic editor declares he has proof that $25 a vote is to be paid by Republicans in some of the doubtful States. More evidences of prosperity.

If the country experiences another prosperity wave like the one which party papers are printing so much about, eleemosynary institutions will do a thriving business.

The Washington Post on Bryan.

Sunday's Washington Post (Rep.) has this to say, in its leading editorial, of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

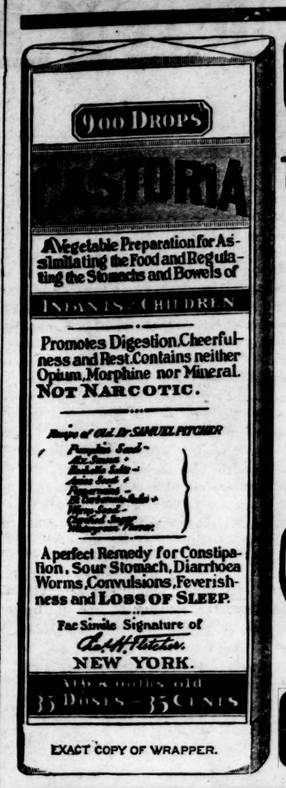
"The blazing light of publicity has poured upon him for four years without revealing a flaw in his personal character. His home life may well be accepted as an example. His mind is as clean as a child's, and his professed christianity is consistent with his daily life."

If the above be true, is he not a fit person to whom may be safely committed our country in these perilous times?

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease; and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.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CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
35 DOSES 35 CENTS

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HARDWARE TO BUILD HOUSES WITH!

Contest 1900—H. H. H.

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Lime, Hair, Laths, Shingles and Nails.

Tools for the Carpenter, Mechanic and Farmer.

Buck's Stoves Cannot Be Surpassed.

BUCK'S HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE

The Survey Begun.

Capt. Lucas, United States engineer in charge of the Wilmington division has begun the official survey of the Cape Fear from Fayetteville to Wilmington, as authorized by an act of the last Congress, for the purpose of determining the practicability of deepening the channel of the Cape Fear from this point to the sea to a depth navigable the year round.

Capt. Charles Humphreys, a member, of Capt. Lucas' staff, and for years the engineer in charge of improvements on the upper Cape Fear with headquarters in Fayetteville, arrived here yesterday afternoon with a force of engineers and subs and today began the survey from this point, taking the measurements, etc., from bateaux.

We trust that this will be the inauguration of a movement that will terminate in giving us deep water to the sea from years' end to years' end.

LEMONS AS MEDICINE.

They regulate the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood as prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, in his Lemon Elixir, a pleasant lemon drink. It cures biliousness, constipation, indigestion, headache, malaria, kiney disease, fevers, chills, heart failure, nervous prostration, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver and kidneys. It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Sold by druggists. 50c. and $1.00 bottles.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

Cured me of sick and nervous headache, I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. MCENTIRE.
Spring Place, Ga.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

Cured me of indigestion and nervous prostration. I got more relief, and at once from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines. J. C. SPEIGHTS,
Indian Springs, Ga.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever, by using two bottles. J. C. STANLEY, Engineer E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

Cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing I tried a dozen different medicines. None but Lemon Elixir done me any good. TULES DIEHL, Cor. Habersham and St. Thomas Sts., Savannah, Ga.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

I fully indorse it for nervous prostration, headache, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results, after all other remedies had failed. J. W. ROLO, West End, Atlanta, Ga.
dly sat & wkly

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 16, 1900

We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Cumberland and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest and opinions upon matters public of concern, are invited

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or correct any article he may think requires it.

Correspondence for the Weekly Observer should reach the office not later than Monday.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

☞ The date on your label tells you when your subscription expires. Receipts for money on subscription will be given in change of date on label. If not properly changed in two weeks notify us.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Bradley—Wanted.
Hollingsworth & Co.—Shoes.
The New Book Store Company.
Q. K. Nimocks—The Reason Why.
Jas. D. Parker—Postponement of Sale.
B. F. McLean—Sale of Land for Division.

We offer the Weekly Observer and Home and Farm, one year, for only $1.25; two papers for almost the price of one.

"Home and Farm" is one of the popular papers among the farmers. It has four departments—woman's, children's, poultry and dairy. Subscribe now.

Prof. Alex. Graham Here.

Our former countyman Mr. Alex. Graham, who has made such a fine reputation as Superintendent of the Charlotte Graded Schools, is here for a few days visit. He is receiving a most cordial welcome.

Maj. Stedman.

A private letter from Greensboro says Maj. Charles M. Stedman is quite unwell. His many friends throughout the State, says the Raleigh News and Observer, will join us in hoping that his illness is not serious and that he may speedily recover his usual good health.

Galatia Masons.

Grand Secretary of Masons, John C. Drewey, says the following new lodges have been organized: Scotland, at Gibson, Scotland county; Cherryville, at Cherryville, Gaston county. The charter of Galatia Lodge, No. 306, at Raeford, Cumberland county, has been restored.

Accepts a Call.

Rev. S. J. Porter has accepted a call from the Massey Hill Baptist church. His appointments there will not conflict with the church in Fayetteville.

Rev. Hedgpeth conducted services at the Massey Hill church last night. One hundred and one was the attendance at Sunday school.

Special Offer to Our Readers.

We desire to call your attention to the special announcement made on another page of this issue, whereby we have arranged with The Press Publishing Association, of Detroit, Michigan, to enable our readers to participate in the distribution of $25,000 in cash prizes, for guessing the population of the United States for 1900. You will do us a favor by calling your friends' and neighbors' attention to this remarkable offer.

Maryland Will Go Democratic.

Read the article on the first page, "Bryan, the Tribune of the People," copied from the Baltimore Sun. Apart from the intrinsic excellence of the article itself, it is very important, because it amounts to a declaration by the great paper which carried Maryland for McKinley four years ago, that it has seen a better light.

First Bale of Cotton.

The Messenger of Saturday says:

Wilmington's first bale of the new crop of cotton will be received today at the Wilmington Compress. It was shipped yesterday to Mr. J. H. Sloan, who received advices last night to that effect. It was sent by Mr. E. Sternberger, of Clio, S. C.

The season this year is a week ahead of that last year. The first bale last year arrived on the 17th of August.

The Cottingham Assignment.

Messrs. H. L. Cook and H. McD. Robinson returned last Saturday from Maxton, where they have been attending a meeting of the creditors of L. T. Cottingham, the big lumber manufacturer, who assigned early in the week. Mr. Cook represented the assignee and Mr. Robinson a number of the creditors.

The creditors decided to permit Mr. Cottingham to continue his business, under the supervision of three trustees, appointed by themselves as follows: W. J. McDiarmid, John F. McNair and A. J. McKinnon.

The liabilities were shown to be $35,000, while the assets were estimated at $58,000, and it is expected by the above arrangement the firm will be able to pay out in a short time.

George H Currie Seated.

Mr. J. M. Davis, the Harnett member of the board of canvassers, which met at Roseboro Friday to canvass the vote for senators for the district composed of Sampson, Harnett and Bladen, arrived here from Rosboro Saturday afternoon.

He say the board gave certificates of election to George H. Currie, Democrat, of Bladen, and Evander Robertson, Populist, of Sampson. Thus a Democrat and Populist will represent that district in the Senate. The reason why Mr. Currie was elected and his Democratic colleague defeated, was that the vote of the other Fusion nominee, Mr. James T. Kennedy, was split, some of the ballots containing the name of James F. Kennedy, which enabled the board to give the certificate to one of the Democratic nominees and they chose Mr. Currie.

It will surprise you to experience the benefit obtained by using the dainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. King Bros.

The Mayor's Decision in the Silk Mill Case.

Mayor Cook Saturday announced his decision in the case in which Rev. T. H. Thurston, superintendent of the silk mill, was indicted for alleged cruelly whipping one of the boy employes of that establishing. The Mayor's decision was as follows:

"After hearing the evidence, it is adjudged that the charge of cruel assault is not sustained, therefore the defendant is discharged, and prosecutor taxed with the costs."

An appeal was craved in open court and the appeal allowed.

The Mayor's decision is an important one, as the case involved the future conduct of the labor employed in the silk mill. The boy was whipped by the superintendent for misconduct while at work, the right for such chastisement being based on authority received from the boy's lawful guardian at the time he was employed. The defendant contended that the boy was severely whipped, and also contested the right of the superintendent to whip at all.

To Establish A Wholesale Grocery.

The OBSERVER's repeated hope, that some one would establish a wholesale grocery in this city, is now about to be realized. Two gentlemen, of means and ability, are now in the city, and have about completed arrangements for the renting of one of the largest and most desirable buildings in the city.

They say that they looked thoroughly over the field before coming here, and that, after mature consideration, they decided that Fayetteville was an ideal place for such an establishment. So they came here with their minds almost made up, and, since their arrival, have been confirmed in their opinion, and consider our advantages even greater than they had calculated. Some little difficulty over obtaining the building wanted is now the only obstacle to be overcome.

These gentlemen show great wisdom in their choice of Fayetteville for the establishment of a big wholesale house, as few towns have better railroad and river facilities, while we are in easier reach of many more small, but progressive towns, than any of the larger cities of the State.

We trust that this will be but the inauguration of many such establishments.

The Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

Messrs T. C. Williams and R. C. Burton, of Durham, on Friday leased from Dr. Lilly the Myrover building on Hay and Winslow streets, and will take possession by September 10th. These are the gentlemen we spoke of yesterday as having dicided to establish a wholesale grocery business here. They are men of high standing in the community in which they reside, and have capital sufficient on which to do a large business.

They have chosen an ideal spot, a large commodious and substantial brick building, with a large detached brick warehouse, within 20 feet of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad track, and just a good distance from the center of the retail trade.

Messrs Williams and Burton were here two days before letting any one know their business, studying the situation on their own hook. It there fore speaks well for Fayetteville that, without any other inducement, other than our own natural advantages, visible without even a local guide, these shrewd business men should at once determine upon such an important step.

They will not be deceived in their choice, but will be the pioneers of many similiar establishments in the near future.

His Name Was Hemphill.

The name of the man who was run over and killed by the south-bound train on the A. & Y. division of the Southerp, sixteen miles this side of Greensboro Friday, and whose identity could not be ascertained at the time, was Simpson Hemphill, a farmer living near Summerfield. His son is the Southern's agent and operator at Summerfield.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Mr. Jesse A. Hedgpeth took place Thursday afternoon from the Methodist church, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the deceased and family Rev. W. L. Cuningim conducting the services. The interment took place in Cross Creek cemetery.

The pall-bearers were: Messrs. W. W. Cole, W. S. Cook, J. M. Lamb, D. A. McMillan, A. B. William and G. A. Burns.

The Knitting Mill Doubles Its Output.

The LaFayette Knitting Mill recently received and is now running additional machinery, sufficient to increase its output 50 per cent, making its daily capacity now 150 dozen.

In order to meet its constantly increasing orders, the LaFayette company will, in the near future, begin the working of a night shift, and with this in view the president of the company is now in the North for the purpose of purchasing an electric light plant.

This factory, which started in such a modest way, has met with phenomenal success, and should point the way to many small and diversified industries.

Littleton Female College, advertised in this paper, is offering scholarships to worthy applicants and has money to lend to needy students.

This Institution has educated a great many useful women and sent out many successful teachers. It is one of the most aggressive schools in North Carolina and is doing a great work.

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty, many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. King Bros.

Burglar Alarm.

An Englishman named Cantliff, who has been one of the bosses at the silk mill, who lives on Gillespie street next door to Mr. J. A. Burns, was aroused early Sunday morning by what he thought was a burglar attempting to break in. He fired his pistol empty from a window, and, in a few moments, the whole neighborhood was aroused.

Deputy Sheriff Skipper was 'phoned for, and, in a short time, he was on the scene with the bloodhounds. It soon became apparent, however, that it was a false alarm, and that no one had been around the house.

Speaking of the burglar scare, which has kept many women and children awake all night for the past several weeks, we hear almost daily of many amusing incidents that occur during the night. At one house a wife hears a burglar, and the husband goes forth, armed to the the teeth, to put an end to the intruder, only to find a dog, cat or rat kicking up the racket. At another, a young man was spending the night with a friend, sleeping in a room on the ground floor with the blinds of one of the windows wide open. Shortly after he had fallen asleep he was awakened by heavy breathing, and, thinking some one was under the bed, grabbed his pistol and dived under after him. He found nobody, however, but discovered instead a cow fast asleep with its head stuck through the window.

For a week after the several robberies there was hardly a house that imaginary burglary did not take place nightly. One gentleman, who lives on Haymount, and is occasionally subject to rheumatic attacks, told us the other day that while he was lying in bed unable to sleep from pain, he heard six distinct and separate burglaries occur in his house during one night, but that, instead of interfering with their operations, he was glad for the diversion and was looking forward to a chat with them with great glee, but they never came near him or the house either, as it developed next day.

Death of Colonel W. Foster French,

We are grieved to learn of the death, at his residence in Lumberton Sunday, of Colonel W. Foster French, which occurred very suddenly, of heart disease.

Colonel French was about 57 years of age, and married a Fayetteville lady who was Miss Ellen Fuller, of this city, who died several years ago, and leaves several children, we believe. He was a lawyer of ability, and was often spoken of during the past two years as a suitable person for Judge of this criminal circuit. He possessed much oratorical talent, and will be remembered by the present population of this city for his eloquent speech seconding the nomination of the late Judge Dossey Battle at the convention held in the County Court House in 1898. He was a nephew of the late Judge French of Lumberton and Wilmington, and related to the Stranges of this place. Though very young, he saw service in the Confederate war as Lieutenant-Colonel of one of our Junior Reserve regiments. He was an entertaining conversationalist, and possessed the warm friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances who were attracted by his genial disposition.

Special Rates.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets to the annual meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Richmond, Va., September 17 to 22, for one fare; tickets to be sold September 15th, 16th and 17th, with final limit September 25th.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman."—MRS. ELSIE BRYAN, Otisville, Mich.

Sale of Land for Division.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county to me directed, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the said County of Cumberland, on the East side of Cape Fear river:

The first tract being the same that was deeded by Henry Lilly to Daniel M. DeDonald, on the 7th day of March, 1874, and the other tracts being those deeded by William Hooper to said Daniel M. McDonald on the 15th day of June, 1868. There are contained in the said deeds 4 tracts containing in the aggregate 378 1-6 acres, and is very valuable land and finely timbered. The sale is made for a division among the heirs of said D. M McDonald, under an order of the said Superior Court in a cause there pending wherein C. H McDonald and Eu'a May McDonald are plaintiffs, and Maggie Belle McDonald and J. D Croom as her Guardian are defendants. This 13th day of August, 1900.

B. F. McLEAN, Commissioner.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session Monday with Mayor Cook presiding and the following members present: C. B. McMillan, C. W. Elliott, W. G. Hall, I. W. Clark, J. A. Oates, J. W. McNeill, R. G. Haigh, J. F. Johnson, W. H. Powell, John Underwood, J. G. Hollingsworth and T. H. Maultsby.

A communication from Messrs. Lilly and Gray, executors, was read, accepting the proposition of the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the purchase of the Seminary property on Hay street, "with the understanding that the conveyance shall not embrace the store on the north-east corner of what is known as the Seminary property, and the lot connected with it as defined by the fence on the west and south of the store building." They stated, however, that "if the city shall wish the store building and lot to be undivided in the conveyance, the price for the whole property will be $8,000."

The Board unanimously decided to ratify its former proposition and accept the counter proposition, in reference to the including of the store building, making the total amount for the whole property $8,000.

Sixty-eight coupons at $12 50 each were burned in the presence of the Board.

The following ordinance, which was laid over from last meeting, was called up, and, after some discussion, laid on the table by a vote of six to five:

"North Carolina, Cumberland county:

"The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville do ordain and enact that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell in any way in the City of Fayetteville on Sundays from a soda fountain or otherwise any drinks of any kind whatsoever, and any person or persons violating this ordinance, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of five dollars and each and every sale shall be construed a separate offense."

The salary of Policeman Maultsby, who is in charge of Police Headquarters at night, was increased from $35 to $40 a month.

THE BICYCLE QUESTION.

A motion to exclude bicycles from all the sidewalks in the city limits was lost. Notice was given that at a special meeting to be called for Monday next, two resolutions would be introduced providing for the exclusion of bicycles from the sidewalks of Hay street, west of the Market House, and the sidewalk of west Gillespie street.

TO SPRINKLE THE STREETS.

The question of sprinkling the streets was brought up and discussed, and the Mayor was authorized to have a one-horse wagon sprinkler made and put in use.

Alderman McNeill gave notice that, at a special meeting to be called for Monday next, he would bring up the matter of sewering Russell street, and Alderman Hall gave like notice in regard to sewering the ditch on Anderson street.

A. B. WILLIAMS, COTTON BUYER,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS

REVISED DAILY.

COTTON.

Middling	8¼
Strict Middling	9
Good Middling	9¼
Strict Good Middling	9¾

Prospect for cotton bright.

NAVAL STORES

Spirits	38½
Common Rosin	1 10
Virgin	2 20
Yellow Dip	2 20
Hard	1 20

PRODUCE

REPORTED BY A. S. HUSKE, GROCER.

Flour—1st pat., sack,	$2.40@$2.65
Family Flour—2nd pat., sack	$2.00 @ 2.20
Hides—dry—per lb.	8@10
" —green—per lb.	5
Wool—washed	15@20
Bacon—hog round per lb	10
" —ham	12½
" —sides—	10
" —shoulders—	9
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	45
Peas—clay	75
" —mixed	75a85
" —white,	75@85
Meal—bolted—46 lbs per bushel	60@65
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	55@60
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	65
Lard—N. C.	10@11
Tallow	5
Ducks	20@25
Hens—per head	37@30
Roosters—per head	25 a 27
Turkeys—per lb	8a9
Guineas	none
Geese	25 a 30
Country Butter	20@25
Honey—strained—per lb	8
Eggs,	9a10
Feathers—new	35 a 40
Potatoes—Irish	50a60
Pork	5@6
Shucks	60c
Fodder	$1.10

SHOES.

Shoes for Men:

J B Lewis' Wear Resisters,
Rice & Hutchins,
Smith & Stanton,
Bostonians

Shoes for Ladies:

J B Lewis' Wear Resisters,
W. W. W.,
Lenox,
American Girl.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

For $1.25

we can give you a genuine Dongola Ladies' Button or Lace Shoe.

$1.50

buys a regular $2.00 shoe.

$2.00

buys a regular $2.50 shoe.

"The American Girl"

$2.50 shoe is as good as its name.

BEST LINE GIRLS' AND BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES TO BE HAD.

Let us send samples to your house.

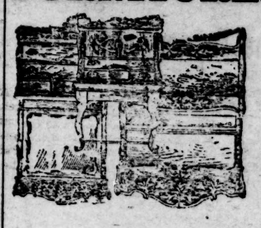
HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.

THE **BINGHAM SCHOOL,** ORANGE COUNTY, Near MEBANE, N. C.

(Established 1793.)

Offers your boys a beautiful and healthy country home in Piedmont section of N. C., on the Southern R'y. Wholesome and abundant food, and plenty of shade, pure water and fresh air. Faculty of seven specialists. Bible, physical culture and penmanship, specialties Thorough classical, scientific and commercial courses. Scholarships, prizes and medals. No extras, but every course for one fee. Healthful sports enjoyed. For handsomely illustrated catalogue, sent free, address PRESTON LEWIS GRAY, Principal, Bingham School, Mebane, N. C.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!



It is not my intention to sell my Furniture by large attractive advertisements. I simply drop in an advertisement to remind you that

"The Old Reliable Newberry Furniture House"

is the place to get all kind of new, latest designed Furniture at the very lowest prices. I invite you to call when you are wanting anything in my line, and I feel sure that the prices and quality will sell the goods.

C. B. NEWBERRY.

THE REASON WHY

We *emphasize* the merits of PERFECTION is that we want our friends to get the BEST and CHEAPEST Flour that money can buy. If you buy PERFECTION you get not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST Flour sold in Fayetteville. All grades Flour at lowest prices.

MILBURN, FLORENCE and the celebrated RUSSELL Wagons--Two-horse and Single-horse and Carts

sold at close prices for cash, or part cash and balance on monthly instalments with approved security.

Wagon and Buggy Harness, Saddlery, Etc., Bagging and Ties, Salt, and a Full Line of Heavy Groceries. Live Stock Feed--all Kinds.

Q. K. NIMOCKS,

'Phone 56. Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 10 Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

WAGONS.

Just received a car load of the "Old Hickory" Wagons and Carts, all styles and sizes.

We Can Save You Money if You Will Examine Our BUGGIES Before You Purchase.

We make a specialty of nice BUGGY HARNESS, and have a nice lot of Double and Single Wagon Harness, Strap Goods, Bridles and Saddles.

See our Fine WAGON SADDLES.

A. E. RANKIN CO.

FAST BIND, FAST FIND.

It makes a man sleep better o' nights when he knows that his earthly possessions—whether of merchandise or household goods—are well insured in good companies. If you've not insured, get in line quickly; if you are or have been, don't let your policies expire. Accident, Employer's Liability, Bonds, Workman's collective insurance written.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

General Insurance Agents,
10 Hay st., Fayetteville, N. C.
(Phone 56.)

A new Private Hospital, just opened for the treatment of Medical, Surgical and Gynecological diseases of all kinds. New building with all modern conveniences—heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, perfect; elevator; hot and cold baths on every floor. Best equipped operating room. Most modern hospital furniture. Experienced trained nurses and matron. Terms moderate. Address

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to me on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by K. E. Barefoot, and duly registered in the Register's office of Cumberland county, in Book A, No. 5, page 6, I shall sell, at auction for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on the

26th day of March, 1900,

the following real property, to-wit:

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Cumberland County, State of North Carolina, in Black River Township, and described and defined as follows:

Beginning at a cypress in the main run of Mingo and runs *N* 6¼ *W* 25 poles and 15 links to a hickory on the side of the path; thence *N* 72 *W* 25 poles to a stake in the path; thence *N* 23 *W* 139 poles to a stake on the west side of Reedy Branch; thence *S* 45 *W* 26 poles to a small black gum in the edge of a small branch; thence South 57 chains and 70 links to a cypress knee in the main run of Mingo; thence up the main run as it meanders to the beginning, containing 100 acres and fully described in said mortgage.

This 16th day of February, 1900.

L. E PARKER; Mortgagee.

James D. Parker, Att'y

The above sale is postponed to

Monday, Sept. 17th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock M., by mutual consent. All rights reserved.

JAS. D. PARKER, Att'y for Mortgagee.
ROBINSON & SHAW, Att'ys for Mort'r.

When you plant Turnips get the seed at King's.

We have WOOD'S New Crop Turnip Seed.

KING BROS.'

Hotel LaFayette Building.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures That is what it was made for.

SOMETHING NEW.

HERE IT IS:

TALCUTINE,

A delightfully soft TOILET POWDER—a favorite with refined people. Positively destroys odor of perspiration. Saves waists and dresses. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

☞See our new line of

TOILET SOAPS,

the daintiest and choicest on the market, and offered at a small advance on cost.

H. R. Horne & Sons.

The New Book Store Co.

We wish to thank our friends for their generous patronage during the past year and ask them, before purchasing, to call and examine our well selected stock which we offer at low prices.

We guarantee to please in quality as well as price of our goods.

New Goods Coming in Every Day.

THE NEW BOOK STORE COMPANY.
Next door to Horne's drug store.

WANTED. To buy from 25 to 50 acres rich fertile land preferably with a stream of water running through it; state full particulars with cash price and best terms. Principals only dealt with. Address

J. BRADLEY, Stamford, Conn.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures That is what it was made for.

PEACE INSTITUTE AND CONSERVATORY, RALEIGH, N. C.

A thorough school of high grade for girls. In pine belt of North Carolina so famous for health.

Judge Gray of Culpeper, Va., says: "The very best female school of which I have any knowledge." Catalogue free.

JAMES DINWIDDIE M. A., Principal.
ALFRED COWELL GOODWIN, Director.

The Winchester Inn

The elegant new hotel at Winchester, Va., a charming mountain summer resort. Address,

Charles St. John, Proprietor,
Winchester, Va.

$25,000

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Are You Interested in the Greatest Country on the Globe?

If so, send your guess and subscription to

The Observer,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

and receive a certificate which will entitle you to participate in the distribution of $25,000.00 to be distributed in 1,000 Cash Prizes by the PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION of DETROIT, MICHIGAN, among those making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of the United States and Territories, as shown by the official census of 1900.

We have made arrangements with THE PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION to enable our subscribers to participate in the distribution of the prizes, amounting to $25,000.

OUR OFFER: UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE every one who sends us $1.00 for 12 mos subscription to The OBSERVER will be entitled to one guess. Present subscribers may take advantage of this offer and their subscription will be extended 12 mos from date of expiration. No advance is made in the price of our paper; you get the guess absolutely free.

YOUR GUESS When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure and write your name, address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Be sure and keep your certificate. We will file the duplicate with The Press Publishing Association. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to The OBSERVER. If you want more than one guess get your friends and neighbors to subscribe. They will also be entitled to one guess.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid subscribers in forming their estimate, we furnish the following data:

Year.	Total Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	3,929,214	929,214	31
1800	5,308 483	1,379,269	35
1810	7,320,881	2,012,398	37
1820	9,638,453	2,317,572	32
1830	12,860,020	3,221,567	33
1840	17,069,453	4,209,433	33
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35
1860	31,443,321	8 251,455	35
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30
1890	62,622,250	12,466,467	25

The population for 1900 at an increase of 21 per cent over the population would be 75,772,922 (An increase of 13,150,672.)

At an increase of 22 per ct. it would be 76,399,144 (An increase of 13,776,894.)

At an increase of 23 per ct. it would be 77,025,366 (An increase of 14,403,116.)

At an increase of 24 per ct. it would be 77,651,588 (An increase of 15,029,338.)

At an increase of 25 per ct. it would be 78,277,812 (An increase of 15,655,562.)

Prizes to be Awarded as Follows:

To the nearest correct guess,	$15,000
To the 2nd,	5,000 00
To the 3rd,	1,000 00
To the 4th,	500 00
To the 5th,	300 00
To the 6th,	200 00
To the 7th,	100 00
To the 8th,	90 00
To the 9th	80 00
To the 10th,	75 00
To the 11th,	60 00
To the 12th,	50 00
To the 13th,	40 00
To the 14th,	35 00
To the 15th,	30 00
To the 16th,	25 00
To the 17th,	20 00
To the 18th,	15 00
To the 19th,	15 00
To the 20th,	15 00
To the next 180 nearest correct guesses, $5 00 each, amounting to	900 00
To the next 100 nearest correct guesses, $4.00 each, amounting to	400 00
To the next 100 nearest correct guesses, $2.50 each, amounting to	250 00
To the next 200 nearest correct guesses, $2 00 each, amounting to	400 00
To the next 400 nearest correct guesses, $1.00 each, amounting to	400 00
Total, 1,000 prizes, amounting to	$25,000 00

Subscription Blank.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

MY GUESS.....

This is One of the Greatest Offers Ever Made:

In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

This contest will close one month before the population has been officially announced by the Director of the United States Census at Washington, D. C., and The OBSERVER will announce the date when the guessing will close.

REMEMBER That the FIRST PRIZE is **$15,000**

The Press Publishing Association has deposited $25,000 in the Central Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., for the express purpose of paying the prizes.

THE CASH MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER. The OBSERVER costs you only $1.00 per 12 mos. You get the guess ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Address your orders to "OBSERVER," Fayetteville, N. C.

Walter Watson,

GUNMAKER

and dealer in

FIRE ARMS.

Parker, Colt, Remington, Westley, W. & C. Scott, Richards, Peter Wbley and Premier

Shot Guns and Repeating Rifles.

Colt, Remington, Smith & Wesson, Harrington & Richards and Forehand Arms Co. Revolvers.

Paper and Brass Shot Shells, Pistol and Rifle Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Keystone B. L. Implements, Hunting Coats, Hunting Vests, Leggings, Gun Cases. Belts, Leather and Canvas Cartridge Bags.

Gun and Rifle Powder direct from the Magazine and Shot from the Factory.

Send for catalogue and price-list of the above goods.

WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Killed on the A. & Y.

Passengers on the south-bound train from Greensboro Wednesday afternoon report the killing of a white man, by that train, on the Southern division sixteen miles this side of Greensboro.

The man, who appeared to be a farmer, had just left a wagon near the track, and, when first seen by the engineer, Mr. Elijah Shephard, the man was in the act of stepping on the track, immediately in front of the engine, with a bucket of water in his hand. He stepped on the side of the track opposite to where his wagon was, and, it is presumed, that he had gone to fetch water to give his horse.

He could not be identified and his body was left laying beside the track.

A Delightful Party

Miss Pearl McMillan entertained a number of young people last week in honor of her guest, Miss Anderson, one of Mobile's charming young society women, at her lovely home on Haymount.

It was decidedly one of most delightful of the numerous mid-summer entertainments, and the young folks made merry until long past midnight, without a passing thought to the heat which lay oppressively on the city proper.

Delicious and cooling refreshments served to temper the warmth of the many spirited contests in a game of progressive hearts, the honors of which went to Miss Mabel Elliott, the fair winner in several such contests.

Death of Mr, Jesse A. Hedgpeth.

Mr. Jesse A Hedgpeth died Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock at his residence on Russell street, after a long illness, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Hedgpeth was born in Nash county, and in early life was a carriage builder of considerable reputation. Later he was a prominent merchant at Hillsboro, retiring from active business about ten years ago. Two years later he moved with his family to this city, and since has had the satisfation of seeing his sons, as they grew up, enter into business with bright prospects before them, and with the esteem of all with whom they came in contact.

The deceased was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving throughout the entire war, an honored member of the Methodist church, a Mason of high standing, and a life long and staunch Democrat. He leaves a widow and the following children: James H. Hedgpeth, of Hillsboro, Joseph P. Hedgpeth, of Greensboro, and Messrs. Charles, Crawford L., Derwood B., and Hardy Hedgpeth, and Mrs. Edna Sheetz, all of this city.

An Important Trial—The Relationship In Loco Parentis.

There was an interesting and important trial before his honor, Mayor Cook, last Thursday, in which all the better class of negroes of Fayetteville, and the owners and employes of the Ashley-Bailey silk mill were interested. Rev. J. T. Thruston, the colored superintendent of the silk mill, was being tried, charged with an assault on one of the negro boy employees of that institution.

As is well known to our readers when this silk mill was first established here, it was announced by the owners, and from the pulpit of every colored church in the city, that the parents or guardians of the younger employes would have to give the superintendent authority to chastise them for misconduct, as in this way only could they hope to properly train them in the difficult and tedious work incident to the manufacture of silk. This was cheerfully agreed to by all the parents or guardians, and the switch of the superintendent has been frequently applied with good results, and without complaint until now.

In this case the grandfather of the boy in question claims that his grandson was unmercifully beaten, causing severe brusises on his body.

The defendant claimed that where the relationship in loco parentis exists, punishment is necessary, and that the grandfather of the boy put him in the custody of defendant with instructions to correct him when necessary. The Mayor reserved his decision.

There are nearly three hundred colored people employed in this factory and all are taking a lively interest in the case.

Messrs. Robinson and Shaw represent Thurston and Messrs. Sutton and Hall the prosecutor.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headache and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Sons.

Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. King Bros.

From Thursday's Daily.

THE CEDAR CREEK ELECTION TROUBLE.

Democratic Judge and Constable Arrested.

The Democrats of Cedar Creek are indignant over the arrests yesterday of Mr. J. H. Faircloth, the Democratic Judge of election, and Mr. O. H. Wheeler, an election Constable and a Democrat, on the charge of stealing and mutilating the registration books.

The warrants were issued by Mr. J. B. Downing, late Populist nominee for the Senate, and were served by the Populist Township Constable, Murdock West, who simply "recognized" the defendants to appear for trial tomorrow. They will be there with good Democratic lawyers to defend them, and, if the trial does not act as a boomerang for the prosecutors, the Democrats of Cedar Creek say they will be greatly surprised.

It is further stated that the Democrats, who had decided to let the matter of the intimidation of Mr. Faircloth, to sign the election returns after the count on the night of election day, drop since the Board of County Canvassers had thrown out that precinct, will now take active measures to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Institute for White Teachers.

There will be held in Fayetteville an institute for the white teachers of Cumberland county, beginning August 27th for one week. Professor E. P. Mangum, superintendent of the city schools of Wilson, will be in charge. The morning hours will be devoted to the practical work of the school room; the afternoon, to general discussion of school matters.

It is expected that representatives of the University, of the A. and M. College, of Wake Forest, of Trinity College and of Davidson, will deliver popular lectures, each night, to which the general public will be welcome.

For Improvement of the Cape Fear.

The following is a letter written by Mr. F. R. Rose, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, to Capt. Van Lucas, who has the matter of the survey of the Cape Fear River in charge:

Capt. E. A. Van Lucas,
United States Engineer,
Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The Fayetteville, N. C., Chamber of Commerce desires to call your attention to the great necessity which exists for the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear River from Wilmington, N. C., to Fayetteville, N. C., the head of its navagable waters. Fayetteville, N. C., for almost a century enjoyed the advantage and distinction of being, commercially, the most important inland town in the State. This condition was brought about by its position at the head of the Cape Fear River, upon whose splendid waters, all the heavy shipment of salt, iron, molasses, coffee and merchandise generally found their way through Fayetteville all over the western counties of the State, reaching even into East Tennessee and into the States to the north and west of us. The building of railroads in the last quarter of a century and more, deflected these shipments elsewhere: and the Cape Fear River had not received that attention that its importance to the people of a large section of North Carolina would seem to have warranted. Latterly Fayetteville, N. C., has attracted the attention of several manufacturing capitalists and is beginning to be regarded as a promising manufacturing centre, as is shown by the following industries, the most of which have been very recently erected here and in vicinity:

Hope Mills, 15,000 spindles, 750 looms; Holt Morgan Mills 10,000 spindles, 500 looms; Tolar, Hart and Holt Mills 10 000 spindles; Holt Williamson Mills 5,200 spindles; Fayetteville Cotton Mills 3,120 spindles; Bluff Mills 200 looms; Murchison Mills 3,000 spindles, 100 looms; Cumberland Mills 3,000 spindles; Ashely Baily Silk Mills; LaFayette Knitting Mills; Poe Brick Yard; Bucket Company, Lacy Manufacturing Company Furniture Mills; Fayetteville Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Co. 40 tons; Carolina Machine Shops; Ward's Foundry; Emmett's Roller Cover Mill; Williams Furniture Factory; McNeill Roller, Rice and Grist Mill; Clark's Machine Shop; Carolina Roller and Grist Mill; Watson Planing Machine Mill; Tobacco Warehouse; several Saw Mills and other industries. All these produce a vast amount of freight, and many of these works already use the river in their transportation and in this way enjoy a large profit in savings on freights alone.

The present tonnage of river freights is 50,000 tons. But if water could be assured the year round even with the present river transportation facility and present business, there would be no trouble in increasing the tonnage 100 or even 150 per cent. But we have in the near future the certain prospect of Electric Power Company at $15 per horse power.

This will in a few years (with our other advantages) bring a great many new and important industries to our city. We know of three very large ones that will come here certainly as soon as the Electric Power reaches us. This is to be produced by the waters of the Cape Fear, at a point some miles above us and the fact of its coming here seems to be well assured.

It is almost impossible for us to estimate the amount of freght in tons that would seek the river transportation if a regular depth of water was assured; but from the great advantage in freight rates that would favor water transportation we know that several new boats would go on the river at once, and that soon the Cape Fear River would regain its old time importance, blessing a large section of the State by its beneficent freight rates.

Fayetteville, N. C., is a port of entry and the Cape Fear River is under the control of the Government. There is no stream in North Carolina that will bring so much in return for every dollar expended upon its improvement by the Government.

A Delightful Seaside Resort.

One of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere, is the "Atlantic View Hotel" on Wrightsville Sound near Wilmington. It is the old Manning place, which the present proprietor, Mr. J. H. Hanby, a wealthy retired contractor, has greatly improved. Up-country people who desire the pleasures of the seashore will find them at this admirably kept place in perfection—boating, sailing, fishing, bathing, and delicious sea fare.

CANCER Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer.

No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

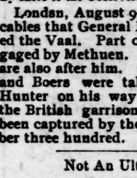
Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood.

To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.



Mrs. Sarah M. Keesling, 941 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 years old, and for three years had suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors in this city said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, much to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, am enjoying perfect health."

SSS

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale Arrests.

By cable to the Observer.

Rome, August 8.—Thirty nine anarchists were arrested here today.

Count Lamsdorf.

By cable to the Observer.

St. Peteraburg, August 8.—Count Lamsdorf has been permanently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Count Nurayvieff, who was assistant minister.

Movements of Troops.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Chicago, August 9—The Third battalion of the Fifth Infantry received orders to day to start immediately for San Francisco. It will leave to-day over the Northwestern line.

Reprieved by McKinley.

By telegraph to the Observer

Phœnix, Ariz., August 9.—Governor Murphy received a message today from the President announcing that he had reprieved until Friday, October 5:h, Haldeman brothers sentenced to be hanged at Tombstone on August 10th.

The McPherson Arrives at New York.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, August 9—The United States transport McPherson, which left Santiago on August 2d with 9 officers and 412 men of the Fifth Infantry, and which stranded four days out on Fortune Island, arrived here safely to-day.

Boers Capture British Garrison.

By cable to the Observer.

London, August 9—General Roberts cables that General De wett has crossed the Vaal. Part of his force is engaged by Methuen. Kitchener's horse are also after him. Over four thousand Boers were taken prisoners by Hunter on his way to Ceylon. That the British garrison at Elands have been captured by the Boers and number three hundred.

Not An Ultimatum.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, August 9—The dispatch sent last night to the Chinese government through Minister Wu is not in the form or nature of an ultimatum. It insists however that firing upon the legations must cease and that the imperial government if it desires to show its friendliness, shall co-operate with the relieving column.

All Safe On The 4th.

By cable to the Observer.

Vienna, August 9—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the Secretary of the legation at Pekin, under date of August 4th, as follows: "The legation was burned on June 21st. Since June 20th we have been defended with a French detatchment at the French legation which has been under continuous shell and rifle fire. A part of the legation was blowa up by mines. Since July 16th the attacks have been without effect.

"The Chinese government is trying to induce us leave for Tien Tsin, promising a safe escort, but we have hitherto declined the offer."

The Funeral of King Humbert.

By cable to the Observer.)

Rome, August 9—The funeral of King Humbert was a most imposing spectacle. King Victor Emanuel followed immediately after the coffin. Former Queen Margherite and a number of princesses awaited the cortege at the Partheon. A slight panic occurred here, but order was soon restored. The train, bearing the body, arrived in Rome at 6:30 o'clock this morning, and twenty thousand soldiers lined the streets. Three hundred thousand people were present. A sudden movement among the crowd on the Rue Nazinale was apparently the cause of temporary panic, in which fifty persons were injured in the crush which ensued.

The Russian's Victory.

By cable to the Observer.

Shanghai, August 0.—Confimation of the reported capture of New Chwang has been received. The Native City, the houses of which were loopholed and used as forts has been burned to the ground. This is regarded as an important victory for the Czar's troops, removing an important barrier to the progress of their advance from Port Arthur to Pekin.

London August 9.

The Loss of the Allies.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin dated the 5th, says that in the fighting on that day the British, Japanese and Americans advanced up the right bank of the river, with the Russians, Germans and French on the other side. The Russians had five hundred killed and British fifty. The other forces lost heavily, but the number is not known. A dispatch from Shanghai says the allies lost 1,130, divided as follows: Russians 500, British 130, Japanese 400.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at B. R. Sedberry & Son's drug store.

It will surprise you to experience the benefit obtained by using the dainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. King Bros.

To Negotiate for Peace(?)

By cable to the Observer.

Shanghai, August 10.—It is reported here that an ediet has been issued at Pekin appointing Li Hung Chang to negotiate with the Powers for Peace.

The Trial of Bressie.

By cable to the Observer.

Milan, August 10th.—The trial of Bressie, the assassin of King Humbert, has been set for August 29. It is not expected that the proceedings will extend beyond one court session.

Count Von Waldersee.

By cable to the Observer.

Berlin, August 10.—Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has decided not to proceed to China via United States, but will sail from Naples on the warship Sochson on August 22.

England's Lord Chief Justice Dead.

By cable to the Observer.

London, August 10.—Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, died this morning as the result of an operation performed yesterday. He had been suffering from gastric disorder and tumor of the stomach.

Beat Death One Minute.

By telegraph to the Observer.

New York, August 10—The Congressional Limited, from Washington to Jersey City, beat death just one minute this morning. The train came in four minutes ahead of time and brought Mrs. Sheets to St. Peters Hospital, Brooklyn, sixty seconds before her brother died. He was Walter H. Moller, the newspaper man. He smiled upon her as he died.

British Discover a Plot.

By cable to the Observer.

London, August 10.—A special from Pretoria says that a Boer plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all British officers possible was discovered Thursday. It included the recapture of Pretoria. A number of suspected accomplices of the conspirators have been conducted across the border. The British authorities are awakening to the danger of allowing Boer sympathizers to remain in Pretoria and the issue of passes to Burghers has been stopped.

Another Message from Conger.

By telegraph to the Observer.

Washington, August 10.—Another cablegram from Conger was received this morning. Its contents have not yet been made known.

Conger's Message.

Minister Wu delivered another dispatch from Minister Conger to the State Department this morning in cipher. It is virtually the same as that sent the French foreign office by the French minister at Pekin, and says that the rescuing expedition must be prepared to escort and insure the safety of eight hundred foreigners, of whom two hundred are women and children and fifty wounded, also more than three thousand native Christians who cannot be left to be massacred. It is learned at the State Department that Conger's dispatch is almost identical with Pichon's and indicates that the foreign ministers had agreed on identical dispatches to their governments. An other feature of the message relates to the repeated requests of the Chinese government that the ministers leave Pekin under escort of Chinese troops. Conger says the ministers have responded to Tsung Li Yamen that they could not leave their posts without instructions from their governments and in the absence of such instructions, have declined the request of the Imperial government.

Minister Conger also reports seven American marines killed at the Pekin legation and seventeen wounded. He gives no names.

Germany's Course.

By cable to the Observer.

Cologne via Berlin, August 10.—A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that as the Chinese have shown more stubborness and courage than during the war with Japan, further reinforcements are necessary from Germany and that other troops have been ordered to China. Five thousand German troops who are easily available will be forwarded immediately. Regarding the report that Germany has resolved to send fifteen to twenty thousand troops additional, an inspired article says that nobody can foresee the course events will take. For the present, however, the government does not contemplate sending any such considerable force.

London, August 8.—A Shanghai dispatch quotes the French Consul as saying that two thousand troops will arrive there next week to protect the French settlement.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, rundown people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by B. R. Sedberry & Son, druggists.

Returned from their Wedding Tour.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Martin, who were recently married in Wilson, returned Fridday afternoon from their wedding tour and are making their home at Mrs. Carson's on Gillespie street. Mr. Martin is the clever operator for the Atlantic Coast Line here, and, to him and his wife, we vouch for a warm welcome and a happy home in our midst.

About Our River Improvements.

The Wilmington Messenger of Saturday reproduces Mr. Ross's letter, with the following introduction:

The Fayetteville OBSERVER of August 9th contains a very interesting article upon the importance of the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear from Wilmington to Fayetteville. It was written by Mr. F. R. Rose, secretary of the Fayetteville chamber of commerce, to Captain E. W. Van Court Lucas, of this city, who has the matter of the survey for other improvements in charge. It gives many facts and figures which will be of interest to Messenger readers.

Administratrix's Notice.

I have this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of Harry McDonald, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated on or before the 9th day of July, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 9th day of July, 1900.

E. A. McDONALD, Administratrix.
B. F. McLEAN, Attorney.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of Ed P. Powers, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 13th day of July, 1901, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 13th day of July, 1900.

C. B. McMILLAN, Administrator.
D. T. Oates, Att'y.

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of Thomas S. Lutterloh, having duly qualified, hereby notify all persons having claims against the decedent, to exhibit the same to the undersigned or to either one of them on or before the 26th day of July 1901.

Persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

RALPH B. LUTTERLOH,
HERBERT LUTTERLOH,
Executors of Thomas S. Lutterloh.
R. P. BUXTON, Att'y.
Fayetteville, 25th July 1900.

Notice of Sale.

Land Near Hope Mills, No. 2.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County rendered at May Term 1900, in the case entitled Francis Berekman et als *vs.* Ed. Evans et als., the undersigned Commissioners will expose to sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door of said county, on Monday the 13th day of August, 1900, at 12 m., the following described lands, to-wit: in Rockfish township, lying on the south side of Big Rockfish and east side of Lumberton road, adjoining the lands of Paul Nichols, J. G. Fisher and Nathan Jones, beginning in the middle of the Lumberton road where the road crosses at the Allen old field and runs thence with the road E. 7 chains 68 links to a stake in Fisher's line, thence with Fisher's line near a pine to a corner of his to the middle of the Lumberton road in front of the old Allen house, thence with the Lumberton road north 30 E. 17 chains and 30 links to the beginning, being same as described in Book G, No. 5, page 538, excepting therefrom one-quarter of an acre as described therein as sold to W. P. Latham.

Z B. NEWTON,
H. L. COOK,
July 12, 1900. Commissioners.

Notice of Sale.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to me on the 23rd day of February, 1897, by K. E. Barefoot, and duly registered in the Register's office of Cumberland county, in Book A, No. 5, page 6, I shall sell, at auction for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on the

26th day of March, 1900,

the following real property, to-wit;

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Cumberland County, State of North Carolina, in Black River Township, and described and defined as follows:

Beginning at a cypress in the main run of Mingo and runs *N* 64½ *W* 25 poles and 15 links to a hickory on the side of the path; thence *N* 72 *W* 25 poles to a stake in the path; thence *N* 23 *W* 139 poles to a stake on the west side of Reedy Branch; thence *S* 45 *W* 26 poles to a small black gum in the edge of a small branch; thence South 57 chains and 70 links to a cypress knee in the main run of Mingo; thence up the main run as it meanders to the beginning, containing 103 acres and fully described in said mortgage.

This 16th day of February, 1900.

L. E PARKER; Mortgagee.
James D. Parker, Att'y

The above sale is postponed to

Monday, Aug. 13th, 1900,

at 12 o'clock M., by mutual consent. All rights reserved.

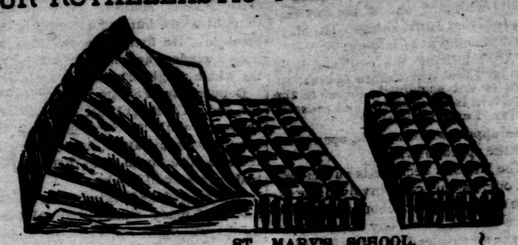
JAS. D. PARKER, Att'y for Mortgagee.
ROBINSON & SHAW, Att'rs for Mortg'r.

It's a doctor's
Business to study health.

DOCTORS confidently recommend
HARPER WHISKEY.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles. Soothes Burns.

Read What Our Customers Say About
OUR ROYALELASTIC FELT MATTRESS.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 27, 1900.

MESSRS. ROYALL & BORDEN, GOLDSBORO, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN: A few months ago I purchased a Felt Mattress from you. After giving it a thorough trial, I find it the most comfortable and in all respects by far the most satisfactory Mattress I ever used. I have tried both cotton and hair mattresses, and greatly prefer this to either. Wishing you much success with your Felt Mattresses, I am,

Respectfully,
MRS. M. N. QUINLEY, Matron.

Our Guarantee:

After thirty nights' use, if it is not all you even hoped for in a comfortable bed, return it to us and we will refund you the full amount paid (without question), you not being out one cent, not even the freight

How Can You Get One?

If your local dealer does not handle our Mattress, write to us direct for pamphlet descriptive of same.

ROYALL & BORDEN,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Manufacturers of Furniture Mattresses, Etc.

THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. *Annual expenses $92 to $132; for non residents, $152.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free, tuition applications should be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

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CHARLES D. McIVER, President.

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AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN:

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PRACTICAL TRAINING IN:

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Tuition, $20 a year; Board, $8 a month.
Next session opens September 6th.
Entrance examinations in each County Court-house, July 28th, 10 o'clock A. M.; also at the College September 4th and 5th.
For full information, address
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512 students besides 161 in Summer School. 38 teachers in the faculty.
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Ceiling.
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Door and Window-Casings, and all kinds of Mouldings, also Shingles, Lathe, Lime and Hair.

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Will begin its next session September 3rd. Write for particulars to
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CHARGES VERY LOW.

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I have opened a Junk Shop at the foot of Haymount hill, and expect to pay highest Cash prices for all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Brass, Lead, Copper, Bones, Rags, Wool and Beeswax.

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY.

Bring me your old goods and I will pay highest market price for same.

L. LEVIN.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

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PRESIDENT KILGO,
Durham, N. C.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road
AND BRANCHES
AND A. C. L. RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov. 19, 1899.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 108 Dly ex Sunday	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M. P. M
Lv ro Weldon	11 50	8 58			
Ar Rocky Mt.	12 55	10 04			
Lv ro Tarboro	12 21		6 00		
Lv Rocky Mt.	1 00	10 04	6 45	5 40	12 52
Leave Wilson	1 56	10 25	7 10	6 20	2 40
Leave Selma	2 55				
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	12 19			
Ar Florence	7 25	3 34			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Ar Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	.....	7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	9 40	5 50
				P. M.	A. M. P. M

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 77 Daily.	No. 109 Dly ex Sunday.	No. 39 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.	No. 79 Daily
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40		7 45		
Lv Fayetteville	12 20		9 45		
Leave Selma	1 50		10 54		
Arrive Wilson	3 55		11 31		
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 00	9 45	
Lv Magnolia			8 34	11 19	
Lv Goldsboro	5 15		9 45	12 30	
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mt.	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro		7 04			
Leave Tarboro	12 21				
Lv Rocky Mt.	3 30		12 09		
Arrive Weldon	4 20		1 00		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—train leaves Wilmington, 9 00 a. m, arrives Fayetteville 12.15 p. m. Leaves Fayetteville 12.25 p. m, arrives Sanford 1.43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2.30 p. m, arrive Fayetteville 3.45 p. m. Leave Fayetteville 3.50 p. m, arrive Wilmington 6.50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—train leaves Bennettsville 8.15 a. m, Maxton 9.20 a. m, Red Springs 9.53 a m, Hope Mills 10.42 a. m, arrive Fayetteville 11.10. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.45 p. m, Hope Mills 4.55 p. m, Red Springs 5.35 p. m, Maxton 6.15 p. m, arrives Bennettsville 7.15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:35 P. M., Halifax 4:15 P. M. arrive Scotland Neck at 5:08 P. M., Greenville 6:57 P. M., Kinston 7:55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A. M., Greenville 8:50 A. M. Arriving Halifax at 11:18 A. M., Weldon 11:33 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 6:10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., arrive Parmele 9:10 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning leave Parmele 9:35 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., arrive Washington 11:00 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday at 5:30 P. M., Sunday, 4:15 P. M., arrives Plymouth 7:40 P. M., 6:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 A. M., and Sunday 9.00 A. M., arrives Tarboro 10:05 A. M., 11:00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 7:05 A. M., arriving Smithfield 8:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 A. M.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 A. M.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M., arrive Nashville 10:10 a. M., 4:05 P. M., Spring Hope 10:40 A. M., 4:35 P. M. Returning, leave Spring Hope 11:00 A. M., 4:55 P. M., Nashville 11:22 A. M., 5:25 P. M., arrive Rocky Mount 11:45 A. M., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 A M and 4:15 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 A. M., and 2:50 P. M

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

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Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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SAGINAW.....Saturday, Aug 11
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SAGINAW.....Saturday, Aug 4
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Aug 11
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ONEIDA.....Tuesday Aug 7
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